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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	200 (200)
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5	TERRANCE MORGAN,	
6	Defendant.	
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8	New Yor May 5,	ck, N.Y. 2020
9	12:00]	o.m.
10	Before:	
11	HON. RICHARD M. BERMAN,	
12		ct Judge
13		se ouage
14	APPEARANCES	
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York ROBERT SOBELMAN Assistant United States Attorney SAM SCHMIDT Attorney for Defendant	
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(The Court and all parties appearing telephonically)

THE COURT: So we're here today for sentencing

following the Supreme Court's decision in the <u>Gold</u> case and other cases.

Can I ask everybody to mute their phones if they are not speaking? Thank you.

We know that the United States Sentencing Guidelines are no longer mandatory. Instead of mandatory guidelines, the court reviews factors listed at 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), which I've done before coming to this conference today.

Those factors include the nature and the circumstances of the offense or crime, the history and characteristics of the defendant, Mr. Morgan, the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the crime, to promote respect for the law, to provide a just punishment, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes, to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner.

Doing that, we look at the kinds of sentences that are available at the time of sentence and the sentencing range established under the sentencing guidelines, even though those are no longer mandatory. We look at any policy statements issued by the United States Sentencing Commission that may

apply. We seek to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among similarly situated defendants, and an in appropriate cases, to provide for restitution.

We start with a guidelines analysis. The court actually determines here that the guideline range would be 41 to 51 months of incarceration based on an offense level of 20 and a criminal history category of III. But I hasten to add that I am aware that the guideline range that I've computed differs from that in the plea agreement, and that the plea agreement does not reflect a particular conviction on March 14, 2018, for theft of property, among other things.

So the defendant, Mr. Morgan, was serving a term of probation for these offenses at the time of this instant offense. Anyway, that is what accounts for the difference between 41 to 51 months under the guidelines and 33 to 41 months as agreed to in the plea agreement here.

In reviewing the 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a) factors, this is what I have come up with. Mr. Morgan pled guilty before Magistrate Judge Aaron on October 17, 2019, to a conspiracy to commit bank fraud. He pled guilty pursuant to a plea agreement that I mentioned a minute ago, which was dated July 15, 2019, in which there was a stipulated or agreed to guideline range of 33 to 41 months. I accepted the guilty plea on or about October 31, 2019.

Mr. Morgan is 24, a citizen of Liberia and a permanent

resident of the United States, single, unmarried and has two children. According to the probation report, Mr. Morgan's biological father died when he was a toddler and the whereabouts of his mother are unknown. He, Mr. Morgan, immigrated to the United States from Liberia with his other family members when he was approximately six years of age. He reported to probation that his transition in the United States was difficult, particularly at a young age, in that the family members and others he was with lacked adequate food and clothing and resided with other refugees in a two-bedroom apartment. He also reported to probation that he was teased in school because he was a poor immigrant.

Mr. Morgan further advised probation that his mother punished him by beatings with belt buckles and other inappropriate behavior at paragraph 74 of the presentence investigation report, and he reported to probation that he left his mother's home when he was age 16 and has not communicated with her since that time. So it would be some eight years, if my math is correct.

There are somewhat conflicting accounts of Mr. Morgan and his relationship to other family members. I refer you to presentence report paragraph 78 and 80, for example. Defense counsel, with respect to several of those issues, has stated that the account of Mr. Morgan's relationship with other relatives is incorrect in several respects.

Mr. Morgan has denied any chronic physical medical issues. He noted that he has been experiencing flashbacks and nightmares from the war, Civil War, I imagine, at paragraphs 89 through 91. He reported some prior use of marijuana, but indicated that he had stopped smoking in 2018 because it made him sluggish. It is somewhat unclear what Mr. Morgan's educational level is. The presentence report notes that he has some college education and also notes that verification from two different high schools was requested but not received for purposes of this presentence report.

Mr. Morgan has some prior employment history as a used car salesman and in various other capacities working at Macy's, for example, and Kohl's department stores. When he was a teenager, he was employed in a barber shop and is also a rap musician.

His prior criminal history, that includes assault in the second degree, theft of less than \$100, theft by shoplifting, theft of property and criminal simulation. It appears that there may be two warrants outstanding. One may have been issued while Mr. Morgan was in federal custody and the other appears to date back to 2016 in Baltimore County.

He was initially arrested on January 23, 2019, and detained. He was released on February 22, 2019. And then on March 6, 2019, he was detained on an unrelated matter and subsequently transferred to the Southern District.

By submission dated April 6, 2020, which by the way has been supplemented on several occasions, including a very recent submission which I saw for the first time today which describes an official evaluation of the health conditions at the MDC, the Metropolitan Detention Center, which is rather startling. I have no reason to believe it is anything but accurate and I found it very helpful. I'll make some reference to that submission in a couple minutes.

Defense counsel states that when Mr. Morgan pled guilty, both the government and the defense believed that the guidelines range was 33 to 41 months. Because that range was driven by a very large intended loss that the undercover officer had established. He, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Morgan's counsel contemplated asking the court for a sentence of 15 to 18 months as an appropriate one.

Now, this is defense counsel talking, that it has been determined that Mr. Morgan's criminal history category is III as opposed to I, his guideline range is acknowledged to be 41 to 51 months, as the court has determined and as I mentioned before.

Under normal circumstances, says Mr. Schmidt, I believe that a similar sentence or a slightly higher one would be appropriate. However, because of extraordinary circumstances that our country is in, referring to the coronavirus, especially in the New York metropolitan region,

and that as of April 20, 2020, Mr. Morgan will have served some 14 months in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons ICE, I-C-E in caps, and local custody. He, Mr. Schmidt, on behalf of Mr. Morgan is requesting a sentence of time served.

Defense counsel notes the difficult upbringing that Mr. Morgan has had and how, at the age of six, he was a refugee with members of his extended family, who had little, if any, legal paperwork documenting who they were and what their relationship was one to the other.

Defense counsel states, I have found that almost all of Mr. Morgan's family has been less than forthcoming in describing the relationships of the family members who escaped to the United States. It appears that none of the extended family are U.S. citizens and still are lawful residents.

The ICE agent who investigated Mr. Morgan because of this and prior cases informed defense counsel that Ferina, F-e-r-i-n-a, Dokie, D-o-k-i-e, who was listed as Mr. Morgan's mother, had applied for citizenship at least two times and has been turned down. As a result of the confusion and fear, both the presentence report and letters from Mr. Morgan's family reflect differing relationships. Perhaps the most accurate description was presented by Derrick, D-e-r-i-c-k, Dokie, D-o-k-i-e.

Defense counsel also asked the court to consider the defendant's role in the offense. Counsel states that while

Mr. Morgan may not have met all of the requirements to be a minor participant, that is a term of art, his lack of authority and discretion in the remuneration he expected to receive is a very small portion of the fraud.

Defense counsel also states that codefendant Kamara, K-a-m-a-r-a, is a friend of Derrick Dokie, D-o-k-i-e, Derrick Dokie Junior, the relative Mr. Morgan was living with.

December 2018, Mr. Kamara told Mr. Morgan that he had a Nigerian friend who obtained bank information that could help access a bank account to get money. The Nigerian needed someone who spoke well and could communicate with the person who had the skills to use the bank information to access this account. Mr. Kamara has a significant accent, while Mr. Morgan is very well spoken. Mr. Morgan was told that his share of the illicit activity would be \$10,000. Knowing that it was clearly illegal and wrong, but being in financial need, especially to help support his children, he, Mr. Morgan, accepted the offer and participated in the crime.

Defense counsel also asks the court to consider the conditions of Mr. Morgan's confinement in general and especially during the coronavirus pandemic. Defense counsel notes that upon completion of his SDNY sentence, Mr. Morgan will likely be transferred to ICE custody.

Defense counsel states that he has been told that he will likely be transferred to the Atlanta area, where his

immigration case is pending. While the immigration process is pending, he will remain in custody because of the present conviction for an aggravated felony. Defense counsel's report.

Because of the present crisis, the health crisis, it is impossible to know how long Mr. Morgan will be in custody prior to being deported, which is, I guess, the likely next step, but we'll hear more from defense counsel about this.

Defense counsel has submitted a letter written by the defendant to the court. The defendant's letter states, among other things, that Mr. Morgan has gained insight into his behavior in connection with this offense. Defense counsel has also submitted letters of support on behalf of Mr. Morgan, as well as pictures of him with his children, which I have reviewed.

The letters describe Mr. Morgan as a family man, as a man with a generous nature, and as a man who has found solace in music. One of the defendant's sisters wrote, Before the arrest, Terrance and I volunteered at the Children's Refugee Center in Clarkston, C-l-a-r-k-s-t-o-n, Georgia, every Friday and Saturday for over ten years now. I've never met anyone like my brother. He is truly an extraordinary young man, caring, loving, bright, honest, family-oriented, but imperfect, like we all are.

For all of his birthdays, Terrance would purchase clothes and hygiene products and distribute them to the

homeless and less fortunate people all around rather than celebrating at a fancy restaurant. On Sundays after church, Terrance would go to the hospitals and provide company to the senior citizens, and then go out with friends to a bar. He would help teach kids to play football and soccer after school, and he would mentor them rather than going home after a long day of work. That is a letter from N. Morgan.

By letter dated April 13, 2020, the government requests a sentence within the stipulated guideline range of 33 to 41 months. The government makes several points. First, it says a sentence within the stipulated guideline range would appropriately reflect the nature and the seriousness of the defendant's conduct.

The defendant and Kamara attempted to engage in a sophisticated scheme to steal millions of dollars from an innocent victim's bank account. The scheme involved promising hundreds of thousands of dollars of funds that they were attempting to steal to an individual whom they understood to be a corrupt employee of a wire transfer clearinghouse as a bribe to assist them in stealing millions of dollars. Mr. Morgan traveled with Mr. Kamara from Georgia to New York to collect the proceeds of their fraud scheme. The defendant and Kamara's conduct was brazen, egregious and deeply troubling. This is all from the government's submission.

Second, according to the government, a sentence within

the stipulated guideline range is necessary to promote respect for the law and to deter Mr. Morgan and others who are similarly situated from participating in financial fraud schemes. In light of the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and his status as an immigrant in the United States, it is critical that the defendant's sentence make plain that there is more risk to potential fraudsters who are foreign nationals than merely being sent home.

Although removal from the United States is nearly certain, it would be a collateral consequence of the defendant's criminal conduct. It is neither punitive nor does it provide any meaningful measure of specific or general deterrence. A substantial period of incarceration within the stipulated guideline range is necessary to send a message to both the defendant and others similarly situated that participants and potential participants in fraud schemes, using those who, like the defendant, Mr. Morgan, are not United States citizens, that significant consequences await if and when they are caught participating in such criminal conduct.

There are also in the record, although they thankfully are not needed today, waivers signed by Mr. Morgan.

Particularly this was in connection with the sentence which we attempted to do two weeks ago where the system failed. So fortunately you don't need those waivers today because we have Mr. Morgan present with Mr. Schmidt, the government, myself, my

judicial assistant, my court deputy and, of course, the court reporter.

So we are proceeding today via the court call teleconferencing system. Mr. Morgan is at the Metropolitan Detention Center, and Mr. Schmidt, I don't know where he is, but I can see him clearly, and I know that the government is lurking somewhere in the background, but we don't have him on the screen.

Counsel for the government, can you see us?

MR. SOBELMAN: No, your Honor. I don't have any video capabilities, but I can hear your Honor clearly.

THE COURT: OK. We can hear you. That's great.

I've also received and reviewed the presentence investigation report in this case, which was approved on January 9, 2020, along with an addendum and sentencing recommendation of the same date. I have correspondence from defense counsel, Mr. Schmidt, dated April 6, 2020, and I have that aforementioned letter from AUSA Robert Sobelman dated April 13, 2020. Then I have the supplements, particularly Mr. Schmidt's supplement.

Counsel for the government, have you seen that too? It is a letter dated May 5, 2020.

MR. SOBELMAN: Yes, your Honor. We received it shortly before the proceeding commenced.

THE COURT: That's when I got it as well. It contains

what is called a facility evaluation, Metropolitan Detention Center COVID-19 response, which I did have a chance to review before we got on the call.

I have to say, it is a very serious document. It is not surprising to me. I've personally become acutely aware of the deficiencies at both the MDC, particularly everybody remembers last year during the winter, the absence of heat, light, hot water. It was just a disaster over there during one of the coldest weeks in the winter. It was so bad that family members and friends were coming to the MDC with blankets so that they could be passed up to their loved ones who were incarcerated.

Frankly, it was an unacceptable, beyond unacceptable, condition of an emergency to be sure, but based on a seriously deficient system at core, which I frankly think is still deficient. I think similarly, I regret and am constrained to say, I have similar very serious doubts about the ability of the MCC, who housed basically improperly persons who are detained.

I am very, very, very disappointed that the U.S.

Attorney General has failed, to my knowledge, to conduct a thorough assessment and investigation of the Bureau of Prisons nationwide. But in particular, this was something he pledged to do at the time of Jeffrey Epstein's suicide at the Metropolitan Correction Center. That was a case that I had,

and that suicide occurred in August of last year.

To my knowledge, there have been no forthcoming serious reviews of the living conditions at either the MCC or the MDC, which are only many times compounded by this coronavirus that is plaguing the country, but in particular, the country's prisons.

It is an outrange, I have to say, and I'm very disappointed that the Attorney General has not followed through on making a thorough investigation of conditions that those of us in the business, as it were, are all too familiar with, and more importantly, has not implemented appropriate changes.

So I was just going to mention from the submission of Mr. Schmidt, the submission itself was prepared by a doctor named Dr. Homer, H-o-m-e-r, Venters, V-e-n-t-e-r-s. It is thoughtful. It is 22 pages long. Right off the bat, on page one, he says that he visited the Metropolitan Detention Center in Brooklyn on April 23, 2020, and was alarmed by the facility's failure to implement simple procedures in line with the Center for Disease Control guidelines that could identify patients who are ill with COVID-19, that could prevent the spread of COVID-19 throughout the facility, that could ensure that high-risk patients received adequate care.

Again, right out of the block, he says multiple systemic fractures in the COVID-19 response at the MDC, which is where Mr. Morgan is housed, impeded the facility's ability

to know when people become ill with COVID-19. Most people within the MDC are not being effectively screened for COVID-19 signs or systems. It is odd to say the MDC's response to COVID-19 is largely reliant on a broken sick call system that does not function adequately.

So I commend the entire report to your consideration. It deserves a thorough evaluation, and more than that, it requires that there be a Federal Bureau of Prisons response to the criticisms that are contained in that report. Such a response is long overdue. It was overdue long before Jeffrey Epstein committed suicide. Long before then.

Those of us on the bench in the Southern District and the Eastern District were fully -- not fully, I would say -- but anecdotally, for each of our cases, apprised of the unfortunate terrible conditions in these two federal facilities.

They are dirty. They are infested with drugs. You can get drugs and other contraband at the drop of a hat. There is violence that goes on. There is an element -- well, I'll stop there for now. I think you get my drift, and I just wanted to mention that and bring it to your attention.

So I have a question for Mr. Morgan and defense counsel, and that is, have you each had the opportunity to read and discuss the presentence investigation report in this case?

Mr. Schmidt, did you have a chance to go over that

report with Mr. Morgan?

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MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, I was able to do so, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, you read over that presentence investigation report with your counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do either of you, starting with Mr. Schmidt, have any objections to the content of that report other than ones that you have noted before?

MR. SCHMIDT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Morgan?

No, your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: So then I will return the presentence report to the probation department, which is our practice, and I'm happy at this time to hear from Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Morgan, and from government counsel.

MR. SCHMIDT: Your Honor, I think I've covered, to a great extent, discussions of Mr. Morgan's background and the offense conduct and the offense in general, the nature of the offense, how Mr. Morgan got involved in it, who conducted most of the activity.

So I don't think I'll need to comment more, unless your Honor has a specific question concerning that, or in response to maybe something that the government says.

I will note that your Honor mentioned an assault in the second degree conviction. This was a case when Mr. Morgan

was 15 years old. It was not reported, so I'm assuming that it was a juvenile finding, and as Mr. Morgan said, when he was younger and in high school, he got into a lot of fights, mostly to protect himself. Other than that, the convictions that he has are theft-related convictions, especially in the beginning were things like food, baby clothing, etc.

I would note that the warrants were for two pending cases. These are cases that I kept in touch with the lawyers about that he was going to report to those cases when he was released on bail, and until he was picked up by the violation of a probation, which was for illegal parking in Georgia, which was ultimately dismissed, but held on an immigration warrant.

So those, he had bail on those cases. Bail was exonerated in those cases because of his ultimate commitment, by being held by immigration, and by being brought up to the Southern District of New York.

What I think is, at this point, the only matters that need to be discussed further was, in many ways, covered by your Honor in explaining what is happening at the MDC and the MCC. I note that Mr. Morgan has suffered from severe tooth pain for a number of months. And after I wrote a letter, first an e-mail of the complaint to the MDC and then wrote a letter to your Honor, he actually was able to see a dentist. He was given -- not see a dentist. He was given ibuprofen, I believe, two days in a row, and then he has not received ibuprofen even

since then.

This is actually not the only client I have who has had a problem with teeth and has not been able to see a dentist or get anything done. It really appears that the system, as the doctor indicated, is broken. The sick call system. It is even more broken now because of the COVID-19, and so many inmates are not receiving adequate medical care. One doesn't know when Mr. Morgan will even be able to have the problem dealt with.

More important than just simply having a tooth that is driving him crazy is what is going to continue for as long as he's incarcerated. My understanding now of what's been happening with inmates who have ICE detainers is one of two things. It seems to be apparently about half of the pretrial detainees who are released on bail because of the coronavirus have not been picked up and are home as pretrial detainees. Others have been picked up and moved to ICE facilities. I have not heard much about inmates who have completed their time, whether or not ICE is picking them up or not.

So one of two things is going to happen to Mr. Morgan when he completes his time, either today or a longer time, is that he is either going to be picked up by ICE in a few days upon completion of his time or he is going to be released. And what we're asking your Honor to do is give him a sentence of time served with three months of home confinement so he is

required to remain in his home in Georgia. He'll be available to ICE when ICE gets around to dealing with the problem that they have, and he will deal with his conviction for an aggravated felony and the ultimate result of being deported.

My submission that I talked about what I was going to ask for. Almost every day I read -- I have a couple of hours of reading at the end of the day of material that I receive from the federal defender and National Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys and others around the country as to what is happening in our prisons, the lack of honesty and openness in the Bureau of Prisons.

Mr. Morgan fortunately is young. Mr. Morgan is not a person who is "at risk," however, they are finding more and more things that are occurring on people who have been found to have the COVID-19 virus that were unknown. There are lung problems, heart problems, stroke problems. So while most people survive to not have long-lasting effects, we don't know who are the chosen ones.

On the nature of this case, of course, it would not be inappropriate normally for your Honor to sentence Mr. Morgan to more than time served, which is now about 14 and a half months, not counting the time he might be in further custody from ICE. I can't say that your Honor would be unreasonable to do that. But it seems that we have to start to rethink what is happening in our prisons and the impact of people who are incarcerated.

Pre coronavirus, if someone who had just a little bit of time left to serve -- a year, less than a year -- would go to a facility where it would be humane. They would have substantial freedom in the facility. It would be imprisonment, incarceration, but it would not be a horrendous experience.

And punishment may be just.

Now, the effect of incarceration is hard to put a number on. Is it twice as bad as it used to be, three times as bad, four times as bad, especially for somebody who going to remain in a detention facility and not in an actual prison, low or medium prison. He is going to be in a detention facility, which is even worse.

So we're talking about imprisonment. We're not talking about the same kind of imprisonment that existed two, three, four, five years ago in these facilities. We're talking about much worse, much more difficult, much more dangerous.

So we asking are your Honor for a sentence of time served, which is 14 and a half months, and may include time in ICE until they eventually deport him. I don't think it is unreasonable. I think it is appropriate under these circumstances.

If your Honor has any other questions concerning the intent for Mr. Morgan, as set forth in the background section of my submission, I would be happy to answer it. I respectfully request that your Honor sentence him to time

served with three years' supervised release, with the first three months of supervision in home confinement in the home where he was living with Mr. Dokie.

THE COURT: Do you have the address?

MR. SCHMIDT: I do have the address. Perhaps

Mr. Morgan --

I think I have it in the report here.

(Pause)

I believe it is 720 Harbor Crossings, Lithonia, Georgia.

Is that right, Mr. Morgan?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. As of now, that is accurate.

Yes, as of now, that is accurate. I've been incarcerated so long, honestly, I don't know the exact address, but as of now, yes, that's accurate. If it does change, I can let the courts know.

MR. SCHMIDT: Your Honor, I did speak to his cousin approximately a week before the last date that we were scheduled for sentencing. He confirmed that Mr. Morgan would be welcome to come back there.

THE COURT: So that is Mr. Dokie, D-o-k-i-e.

What is that address again?

MR. SCHMIDT: It is 720 Harbor Crossings. It is in Lithonia, L-i-t-h-o-n-i-a, Georgia 30058.

THE COURT: Now, I take it that if that address is not

current for Mr. Dokie, it is whatever address, does Mr. Dokie still live in Lithonia, Georgia?

MR. SCHMIDT: Your Honor, as I said a week before the last hearing, he was living at that address and he confirmed that to me on the telephone.

THE COURT: 720 Harbor Crossings. OK.

Does anybody have a phone number for Mr. Dokie?

THE DEFENDANT: I do have my sister number, Newah Morgan, and she has his number. I don't know his number off the top, but I know my sister number.

MR. SCHMIDT: I have it. I just need to find my notes where I wrote it down, because I've talked to him a number of times and his wife.

THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, what is your sister's name?

THE DEFENDANT: My sister name is Newah Morgan.

MR. SCHMIDT: N-e-h-w-a-h?

THE DEFENDANT: N-e-w-a-h. Newah Morgan.

She is actually, for the record, if I misstate, she is actually willing for me to come to her home also. I just spoke to her yesterday when we had a chance to talk.

THE COURT: Do you know her address?

THE DEFENDANT: Um, honestly, I do not have the current address right now, just a zip code. She actually gave it to me. I was not able to get it. They was rushing me in here. I was trying to get it. I was not able to get it

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because they was rushing me in here.
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               THE COURT: Do you have a telephone number for her?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
               THE COURT: What's that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: (404) 556-3128.
               THE COURT: She lives in Georgia for sure, but what
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      city?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Her zip code, she lives in
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      Lawrenceville, Georgia, and her zip code is the same as the one
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      that is on her letter, which is 30345. That's in the
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      Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County area of Georgia.
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               THE COURT: I got it.
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               OK. Mr. Schmidt, are you through? We'll hear from
     Mr. Morgan and from the government.
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               THE DEFENDANT: You would like to hear from me now,
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      your Honor?
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               THE COURT: You don't have to, but if you wish to be
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      heard, I'm happy to hear from you.
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, I definitely wish to be
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      heard.
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               Good afternoon everybody that is here today. Um, I
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      would like to start by extending my deepest gratitude to
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      everyone here today and what is presently taking place on our
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              I want to thank your Honor for hearing to my case.
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      has been 14 months --
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THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, you have to slow down a little so the court reporter can get it all down.

THE DEFENDANT: OK. All right. I'm starting over.

I would like to extend --

THE COURT: You don't have to start over. You don't have to start over.

THE DEFENDANT: OK. Um, it has been 14 months and three weeks to this exact moment of my arrest that I willingly got involved in this game by accepting a phone call from someone I never met and demonstrates my lack of rational thinking and stupidity.

One important lesson life has taught me is to always be man enough to admit when you are wrong. And as the government rightfully stated in its submission, no role in this conspiracy can be considered small. Wrong is wrong no matter how big or small.

I can sit here and try to explain what happened, who should take the ultimate blame, but admitting you are wrong with an excuse to follow is still trying to justify your wrongdoings. So I say I was wrong and I deeply apologize.

My deepest apology goes out to my kids, having to one day explain to them why Daddy was gone for so long, and maybe forever is something I have to live with. I am so sorry to their mothers for having to provide for them as a single parent. Providing for them as a co-parent is a difficult task

both financially and emotionally, but having to do it alone is something no parent should have to endure. I know this because I've had to live without a father myself.

For the past 14 months I have been in prison, I have been dehumanized and treated like an animal --

Excuse me. The phone was ringing.

For the past 14 months I've been in prison, I have been dehumanized and treated like a number, not a person. I've spent multiple nights crying and asking the creator for mercy on my soul. I have had to live with not being able to see my babies, nor have I seen any family members or friends. I'm sure, as young as my kids are, they have asked themself, I'm sure as young as my kids are, they have asked themself, Does Daddy not love me anymore? If so, why has he completely disappeared from me.

I know these questions also work because I have had to ask myself those same exact questions in the past. As the world is going through a global pandemic and people are dying by the thousands, not being by my kids' side makes me feel cowardly. Fathers are supposed to be able to protect them at all times. The one who you consider your superhero.

Whatever decisions your Honor makes today, I'm sure

God will be involved. All I ask is that your Honor please take

into consideration that dying behind bars is an outcome that

could possibly take place if I have to return to serve more

time.

The current conditions of the prison system are worse than ever. We have been on lockdown for the past month and a half. We are only allowed three hours a week to take a shower, talk on the phone, and respond to e-mails. If your Honor feels in any way that I have not learned my lesson in the matter, I respectfully ask to be placed on home confinement to complete the rest of my time.

On home confinement, I will not be able to escape from ICE. They will be able to get me from my home. They already granted me bond, but I can assure your Honor and the government that I have used every second, minute, hour, day and months to realize prison is not a place for me or anyone who is looking to improve their life.

This experience has allowed me to converse with people who would never have a chance to unit with their family members. Just the thought of that scares me to death. I have also realized that not any opportunity to make money -- I also realized that any opportunity to make money illegally that comes your way is not worth risking your freedom. A pessimist sees difficulties in every opportunity. An optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty. I stand before you today an optimist.

Lastly, I would ask your Honor to please take into consideration that I have not received any disciplinary tickets

for the 14 months I've been incarcerated. I've used this time to plan things I plan to accomplish in life and the steps I need to take to reach those goals.

If God allows me to stay in America once I get out, I will enroll in a trade school to become an electrician. I have also used this time in jail to earn three certificates. I have also used this time in jail to earn three certificates.

I conclude my speech by telling my attorney that you are greatly appreciated. You have treated my case as if I came out my pocket to pay you thousands of dollars. I have never once tried to get in contact with you and not received an answer. You went above and beyond to see to it that we are always on the same page. You are a true definition of a legal counsel, and for that, I will always have a place -- you will always have a place in any heart.

Thank you, your Honor, for your time and consideration.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

OK. How about the government, Mr. Sobelman?

MR. SOBELMAN: Your Honor, I believe that the government responded to the points made by Mr. Schmidt in our submission. If your Honor has any questions or wants me to address anything in particular, we would be glad to do so, but if not, we can rest on our submission.

THE COURT: OK. I do have a concern about what

happens with Mr. Morgan when his sentence is over, whether that be today or in a month or a year or whatever.

Do you have any more clarity about that than Mr. Schmidt as to what happens to him?

MR. SOBELMAN: No, your Honor.

In ordinary times, we would expect that ICE would promptly take him into custody on the completion of whatever sentence your Honor imposes. I haven't been able to determine what precisely ICE would do in this case. I suspect they would be more likely to take him into custody than those who are on pretrial release, because Mr. Morgan will have no further proceedings, at least in the federal system, before being put in deportation proceedings. But it is not certain.

I'll note that Mr. Morgan has not consented to a judicial order of removal. We offered that to him and he declined to do that. I understand he certainly doesn't have to, and he may happen to seek an order to try to stay in the United States despite this conviction, but that is another aspect that leaves some uncertainty.

THE COURT: When he gets released from the MDC, they release him, just say, here's the door and good luck, or do they take him to Georgia or put him on a bus?

MR. SOBELMAN: There are a couple of different scenarios. One, assuming he has a detainer from ICE, which I think is a fair assumption, the marshals generally give ICE a

certain period of time -- I think it is often a couple of days, sometimes slightly longer -- to retrieve the inmate or detainee and take them into custody. So that is one scenario.

Another scenario is that I take Mr. Schmidt's word that the state proceedings have concluded. I just don't know the details myself. It is possible that, for example, his parole violation has a hold on him or detainer on him and that he is put into interstate transport back to Georgia in order to see through the end of that proceeding before immigration decides to act.

So there are a couple of different options. Even if there were a state detainer and an ICE detainer, if both waived their interests, given the circumstances, of taking Mr. Morgan into custody now, which would be in their discretion, then Mr. Morgan would be released after a short hold time from the facility, and he would go wherever your Honor — presumably go wherever your Honor ordered him to go to serve the beginning of his supervised release.

But we really won't know what happens until his sentence is completed and the relevant authorities then make a decision about what, if anything, they want to act on.

THE COURT: Do they hold him at MDC while they make that determination or someplace else?

MR. SOBELMAN: My understanding is they are held whenever they have been for, I think it is often a couple of

days, while they give the detaining parties time to pick him up.

THE COURT: OK. That's very helpful. Thank you.

I'm going to then adopt the findings of fact in the presentence investigation report, unless defense counsel has any remaining objections that have not been submitted.

MR. SCHMIDT: I have no remaining objections.

Your Honor, if I may, I can add a little bit to what is going to happen with Mr. Morgan. It is unlikely, at this period of time whether there is a hold or not with the state, they are actually going to pick him up because of what is going on with the coronavirus.

Mr. Morgan indeed has a hold because he was brought up by writ to the Southern District. The government brought him up by writ. So he is, indeed, an ICE detainee as well, and so the real question is whether or not ICE is going to pick him up or not.

I do know for certain that they have picked up some people who were finished with their sentence. I don't know if they have picked up all or not, but I know they have picked up some.

If he is released from MCC, MDC, and no one picks him up, then I will actually have to prepare an order for your Honor's signing to get to the United States Marshal Service so they can provide airfare to Mr. Morgan so he can return to

Georgia.

I also need to get an order from your Honor identifying him because he has no identification records, but I've done that previously with a client who was released from jail. It makes things a little more complicated because of the pandemic, but it's been done and I know how to do it.

THE COURT: You do that today or you do it when?

MR. SCHMIDT: Well, he's not going to be released

today. He will know by, I'm guessing, Thursday, perhaps

Friday, whether he is getting released or not. If your Honor

does sentence him to something to the nature of time served,

what I'll be doing is preparing those orders now and holding on

to them or maybe getting them signed by your Honor to have them

available if he is released.

I have someone who I view as a paralegal who lives in Brooklyn that would be able to meet him, if he is released, at the facility and physically help him get to either the U.S. Marshal service or to the airport, depending on how we're dealing with our situation.

THE COURT: You're saying that, from what you understand, they are really down to two options; one is whether ICE determines to pick him up and take him back to Georgia or not?

Are those the options?

MR. SCHMIDT: I believe that is the alternative.

THE COURT: You're saying that, so whenever his sentence is over, he immediately starts a sentence of supervised release, as you'll hear in a minute, and the question is how is he going to get and what those — if one of the conditions of supervision is going to be that he live with either Derrick Dokie or his sister in Georgia, so he is going to have to get to Georgia, obviously, to be able to complete his sentence.

Now, is he subject to any quarantine provisions upon leaving MDC and going somewhere else?

MR. SCHMIDT: I don't know. I have not been told that he personally has any quarantine restrictions. Whether the MDC does something prior to release, I don't know. I know in the past, some judges who have released people either on compassionate release or bail have put orders in requiring the immediate release of the person, as opposed to the Bureau of Prisons at that time a policy of holding somebody in isolation for 14 days before they release him.

So I know that a court order, if that is what they are going to do, has worked. And, indeed, if I hear that MDC is doing that, I would come back to your Honor with a court order to have him released.

THE COURT: All right. Any further objections to that presentence report from you, Mr. Morgan?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. No further

objections.

Just lastly, just to state that without excuse, I've never in my life thought about committing a crime, and this unfortunately is what is going to ultimately, if it does, get me deported away from my children and is deeply devastating.

But, you know, these are the consequences I unfortunately have to live with because of the amount in which this crime was conducted.

As far as the ICE hold, a prior was only because I stated that I was a citizen, assuming that I was because my mom applied and told me that she got it, and I stated I was a citizen. So ICE put a hold on me with a bond of \$25,000.

And then also to add with this case, the amount being an aggravated felony is what is ultimately possibly going to get me deported back to a country I haven't been to my entire life basically.

MR. SCHMIDT: If I may, I confirmed that in our conversations that his original ICE detention was because he said he was a citizen because, based on our discussions, he believed his mother obtained citizenship before he turned 18.

We believed that he was a citizen. It took us an awful long time to get the information from ICE that his mother was denied as opposed to granted.

THE COURT: OK. All right. I am prepared to go forward. Let me preview the sentence and then I will impose

l it.

Hold on one second. Chelsea, do we have time to continue? How much time do we have here?

LAW CLERK: I requested an hour and a half for this proceeding.

THE COURT: Counsel, I wonder if we should not, instead of having a preview of the sentence, just move to imposing the sentence so we make sure that we complete the sentencing today.

Is that OK with you?

MR. SCHMIDT: That is fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sobelman?

MR. SOBELMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So here is the sentence that I am imposing. The guideline range is 41 to 51 months. The stipulated guideline range is 33 to 41 months in the plea agreement.

Having considered the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and having reviewed factors as 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), it is the judgment of the court that Terrance Morgan is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of what we call time already served, just approaching 15 months, if you consider MDC and other ICE incarceration.

As soon as he is released from imprisonment, if he

remains in this country and is not deported, then I'm imposing a term of four years of supervised release subject to the following conditions: That he not commit another federal, state or local crime; that he not illegally possess a controlled substance; that he refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance; that he submit to one drug test within 15 days of placement on supervision and at least one scheduled drug test thereafter, as may be directed by a probation officer.

In addition, he is required to comply with what are called standard conditions 1 through 12. Those include, among others, that he not possess or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device or dangerous weapon, which is defined as anything that was designed or modified for the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person.

Plus the following special conditions: He will be supervised in his district of residence immediately upon release. He is required to live in Georgia with, first of all, Mr. Derrick Dokie, D-o-k-i-e, last known address 720 Harbor Crossings, Lithonia, L-i-t-h-o-n-i-a, Georgia 30058, described as a cousin, or with his sister, pronounced N-e-w-a-h Morgan, no address except that she lives in Lawrenceville, Georgia 30034, and her telephone number area code (404) 556-3128. He is subject to three months of home confinement at either

Mr. Dokie's or his sister's, and the first 14 days of confinement there are to be self-quarantined.

He is to report to the probation department. Defense counsel will give him the number of the probation department in New York as soon as you can. He is to report to probation by telephone, if not in person, within 24 hours of release from custody.

He will also be required to participate in weekly therapeutic counseling by a licensed therapist. He may be required to contribute to the costs of services rendered via copayment in an amount to be determined by the probation officer based on ability to pay and availability of third-party payment.

He is also required, during the term of four years' supervised release, to participate in a program approved by the probation office for substance abuse. That program shall include testing to determine whether he is using drugs or alcohol.

He's also required to cooperate fully with the Department of Homeland Security Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services in connection with any proceedings that they may bring to determine his status in the United States, and he's required to abide by their rules and regulations.

I am not imposing a fine. None is recommended in the presentence materials.

I am not imposing restitution because there is no victim within the meaning of 18, United States Code, Section 3663 or 3663(a).

I am imposing a special assessment of \$100, which is mandatory and actually due immediately.

The reasons for the sentence are that I have considered the guideline range and the other factors that I mentioned at the outset of 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). I don't disagree that the crime here was a serious one, but I do feel that the purposes of deterrence, general and specific, have been met and are being met by this sentence. I think that the term of incarceration, the amount of incarceration that he has served already, is adequate for the purposes of coming up with a fair and reasonable sentence.

I do point out, again, the conditions of the MDC during this, particularly during this difficult coronavirus time, but also across the board even before the coronavirus erupted.

The conditions of home confinement for three months and quarantined for the first 14 days I think are significant, and the therapeutic counseling and drug treatment will be the most beneficial aspect of this remaining sentence.

I also note that the separation of Mr. Morgan from his children has been severe, and I've taken that into consideration as well.

Defense counsel, you're going to have to, as you mentioned before, play the role of submitting any proposed orders that may be necessary to implement this sentence, and also to direct and guide Mr. Morgan to Georgia if he is released. I'm sure you will do that ably.

Does either legal counsel know of any reason why this sentence should not be imposed as so stated, starting with the government?

MR. SOBELMAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: How about the defense?

Mr. Schmidt, are you aware of any legal --

MR. SCHMIDT: No, your Honor. No objection.

THE COURT: Then I hereby order that the sentence be imposed as so stated.

Mr. Morgan, to the extent that you have not already waived your appeal rights pursuant to the plea agreement, now I am talking about the agreement dated July 15, 2019, in which you did waive appellate rights, you agreed to waive your right to file a direct appeal.

You also have agreed to waive your right to bring a collateral challenge, including but not limited to habeas petitions, under United States Code, Sections 2255 and/or 2241, of any sentence that is within or below the stipulated range of 33 to 41 months. This sentence is clearly below that stipulated guideline range.

You also agreed to waive your right to challenge your conviction or sentence on direct appeal or through litigation, as I mentioned, under Sections 2255 and 2241, on the basis of any actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences, including removal, which result from your guilty plea and conviction.

So apart from those waivers which you have entered into, Mr. Morgan, I notify you that if there are any other rights that I have failed to mention that apply, then you would have the right to appeal your sentence. If you are unable to pay the cost of an appeal, you have the right to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.

So the question to you, Mr. Morgan, is do you understand the waivers of appeal that you have agreed to?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand your appeal rights generally at this point?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Question for the government: Are there any aspects of this case that you are seeking to resolve or dismiss at this time?

MR. SOBELMAN: Yes, your Honor.

The government moves to dismiss Count Two of the indictment with respect to this defendant.

THE COURT: The application is granted.

Finally, starting with the government, did you wish to add anything to today's sentencing proceeding?

MR. SOBELMAN: Your Honor, I just want to make sure the record is clear, especially because I'm only on the phone, that your Honor, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Morgan could all see each other on video conference, as well as hear each other on audio?

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, I was able to see both your Honor and Mr. Morgan.

THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, you were able to see me and your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I was able to see both your Honor and my attorney.

THE COURT: OK. Let me ask it in another way, Mr. Schmidt. I think I know the answer.

But is Mr. Morgan, in your understanding, agreeable to waiving any rights that he might have as a result of our participating today on this court call video-audio system that included the individuals just mentioned, but did not include the Assistant U.S. Attorney on the video portion?

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes, he does, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Morgan, is that right, you're waiving any rights that you might otherwise have as a result of our proceeding today in this tele-audio method as opposed to in a

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luck going forward.

THE DEFENDANT:

1 live courtroom? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, that's accurate, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: OK. Mr. Sobelman, does that work? 4 MR. SOBELMAN: Yes, your Honor. 5 I'll also just note that the public access number was docketed prior to this proceeding, and that the government has 6 7 learned from the agent on this case that that number has been 8 working and he has been able to attend the proceedings, as I 9 imagine some others have. 10 THE COURT: I don't know who is attending, but we made 11 sure that the access number was available to the media, to the 12 public, friends and persons interested in the case, to the best 13 of our abilities. I think we were successful. 14 Anything else that you wanted to add, Mr. Schmidt? 15 MR. SCHMIDT: Nothing further to add, your Honor. THE COURT: Nothing further from Mr. Sobelman? 16 17 MR. SOBELMAN: That's correct, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: How about from you, Mr. Morgan? 19 THE DEFENDANT: From me, your Honor, I just want to 20 extend, as I stated, my deepest gratitude for rendering that 21 sentence, and I will be sure to use this as a grateful life 22 lesson for me and my kids. Thank you very much. 23 THE COURT: You're welcome, and I wish you the best of

Thank you.

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               THE COURT: I think we're adjourned then.
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               MR. SCHMIDT: Thank you, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Thanks very much, everybody.
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